

# The Hillsborough Record

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## SPEECH OF HON. J. J. DAVIS.

On the Debate in the House of Representatives on the general appropriation bill, Mr. Davis, the member for this district took part upon the question of adding an appropriation of \$4000 for the establishment of an assay office at Charlotte. We quote so much of the debate in which Mr. Davis engaged.

Mr. Davis. I move to amend by adding, after line 945, on page 29, the following: Assay office at Charlotte, North Carolina: For assayer, \$1,500; for fuel, \$1,000; for labor, fuel, lights, acids, chemicals, reagents, and other necessities, \$1,000; in all, \$3,500.

M. Davis. Mr. Chairman, my friend and colleague (Mr. Ashe) who represents the Charlotte district, in which this assay office is established, is necessarily absent, but he has furnished me with some facts to which I desire to call the attention of the House and which I hope will secure the adoption of this amendment.

This assay office is the successor to the old mint established at Charlotte in 1835. The mint went into operation in 1838. It was destroyed with all its machinery in 1844; was soon rebuilt, and continued in successful operation till 1861, with very great advantage to the country round about it. It was extensively patronized and of great benefit to the public until the war put an end to its operation. During this period, sir, there were coined at this mint between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 in gold, the production of North Carolina. There was also during the same period coined at the Mint in Philadelphia about the same amount of gold from the same region.

The gold-bearing region of North Carolina is not appreciated by this country. There are very few persons who understand its extent or its value. There is on the southern border of the State an area of about five hundred square miles which abounds in gold. Charlotte is the center of this section. There are also in my own district rich gold mines. There are the Portis mines, the Ransom's Bridge mines, and the Arrington mines in the counties of Franklin and Nash, which have yielded over a million dollars of gold, and have not been half worked or half developed.

There have been recently discovered in the county of Chatham a gold rich in mineral wealth, in iron, in copper, and in coal gold mines that promise to rival any in this State. They are now being worked.

It is a fact perhaps not generally known that between the year 1804 and the year 1827 all the gold derived from mining throughout the whole United States was furnished by the State of North Carolina; and during the period from 1804 to 1828 she furnished at least one-half of the gold supplied from the mines on the Atlantic slope. The Atlantic States, as contrasted with the Pacific States, deposited at the mints from 1808, in exact figures, \$19,457,207.55. Of this amount the State of North Carolina deposited \$9,278,627.57, passed into manufactures and commerce about the same amount; making the yield of the Atlantic States up to the year 1828 named about \$40,000,000, of which North Carolina furnished about one-half, or say \$20,000,000.

Now for various reasons which I have not time in a five-minute speech to enumerate, the mines of North Carolina have not been thoroughly worked. They have not been thoroughly worked. But it is not this an interest of sufficient importance to attract the attention of Congress? Even with this exhibit, is there not enough in it to demand the fostering care of the United States Government, especially at a time when we desire to realize specie payments with an amount of gold in the Treasury entirely inadequate for that purpose?

A gentleman near me asks if this is the centennial town of Charlotte. Yes, sir, it is the old town of Charlotte, in North Carolina, where the standard of independence was first raised on this continent, and the first declaration of independence made, as we in North Carolina assert and are prepared to maintain, even against my friend the chairman of the committee, who comes from within a stone's throw of the noble old Independence Hall of Philadelphia. Charlotte is the county seat of Mecklenburg.

(Here the hammer fell.)  
Mr. Holman. I ask if the gentleman from Indiana will allow me a little more time?  
Mr. Holman. I yield two minutes of my time to the gentleman.

Mr. Davis. I am informed that the mere fact of the establishment of the mint at Charlotte stimulated the mining interests of North Carolina, increased greatly the production of the mine, there, and gave an impulse to them which was felt and continued to be felt down to the late unfortunate war. When the war broke out there were tributary to the mint at Charlotte at least one hundred mines. Many of these were remunerating their owners with handsome returns. The mine at Gold Hill yielded \$2,500,000; and many

others had produced in the same dollar value as the Gold Hill mine. The production of these mines was greatly increased and the value of the gold increased in proportion to the introduction of improved machinery.

Since the war, for the want of capital and labor, (everybody knows how depressed that section of the country has been,) these mines have not been returned to their former degree of productivity. And besides the want of labor, generally, there have been in the last two years two railroads completed, one from Wilmington to Charlotte, and one from Charlotte to A. Davis in the State of Georgia, which drew off a large amount of labor that would have been found employment in those mining sections. These railroads are now completed and this labor will soon return to its old channel, and then capital will seek investment in mining lands.

The continuance of this assay office at Charlotte will be of immense value. It will stimulate the attention of capitalists and encourage investments. It will stimulate the production of gold; and not only that, but it will furnish the mine the great advantage of having at their own doors, of having at hand ready and convenient means of ascertaining the value of their bullion; and it will not be open to the objection of my friend from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Kelley,) who does not believe in mints, because the mint is sent abroad and becomes an article of commerce. All we want is that there shall be a convenient means to this people, an assay office by which they can ascertain the value of their bullion, and put it in the market, and let it go as an article of commerce.

We wish to have this assay office if we cannot now get the old mint, which will be re-established some of these days when the bright and golden future of North Carolina shall render it of sufficient importance to demand it. At every session of Congress since the war except the last an appropriation was made for this office. At the first session of the last Congress there was an appropriation made of \$4,000. The necessary buildings are all there, and we only ask for this small sum of \$4,000. And I desire to say just now, because I believe it to be true, that there is not perhaps a State in all this Union which has been, relatively speaking, the recipient of so few favors and so few appropriations from the Government as the old State of North Carolina. The Director of the Mint, Dr. Lindnerman, recommends this appropriation of \$4,000. I have his letter, which I desire to read at the Clerk's desk. And now let me ask for North Carolina, a State which has asked very few favors at the hands of the Government, that this appropriation be made. I trust the Committee of the whole will adopt the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
Office of the Director of the Mint, Feb. 22, 1876.

DEAR SIR: Acknowledging your letter of the 21st instant, in reference to the necessity of continuing the assay office at Charlotte, I have the honor to state that while the condition of the gold mining interest of that locality is not such as would justify the establishment of an assay office if it were an original question, I am of the opinion that it would be proper to continue saying there on a limited scale, and for which an appropriation of \$4,000 would be sufficient.

Very Respectfully,  
H. R. LINDERMAN, Director.

Hon. Thomas S. Ashe.  
Mr. Randall. Is there no other assay office recommended there? Let us get them all in at once.

Mr. Holman. This plastic gentleman who presides over the mint department is a man of great accomplishment to the Committee on Appropriations. We had taken it for granted that the assay office at Charlotte was finally disposed of. I wish to call the attention of the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Davis) to a few facts.

The assay office at Charlotte, North Carolina, was kept up until last year, and the last report we had from Charlotte under the full appropriations was a deposit of bullion to the amount, all told, of \$6,562,127. That was the entire deposit at that time during the last fiscal year. No appropriation was made for the fiscal year, for Congress saw that he could not afford to keep up an assay office where the amount of bullion deposited was so small.

Now, what were the expenses of that establishment for that same year? The expenses of salaries were \$1,400.54, or, in other words, the expenses of the office were within \$2,000 of the whole amount of bullion taken there to be assayed.

Mr. Davis. I desire to say in answer to what the gentleman from Indiana has said, one thing; and it is this, that we are just beginning to work there. I have already called his attention to the fact that the workers formerly at work there had gone to build these two railroads; but they will return to their work in the mine this

year if you will give us this appropriation, and if we do not furnish triple and quadruple next year, what we did last year in bullion for North Carolina. I will say that you may strike out the appropriation.

Mr. Holman. The argument from year to year in favor of keeping up this assay office has been the same, except as to railroads. We have appropriated at least \$40,000 for this mint within the last eight years; and there never has been more than the amount I have stated. We have not lost a cent because any assay office certainly ought not to be kept up for the purpose of collecting \$2,000 in bullion. Now my friend asks for \$4,000.

Mr. Davis. North Carolina has within \$2,000 of all the bullion in gold and silver that would go there, according to the report made by the Director of the Mint. I am willing that you shall have all the gold and silver bullion that you can get out of the mines there, but to ask Congress to appropriate four or five thousand dollars to keep up the mint at a point where so little bullion is deposited is asking too much. It seems to me that my friend must observe that there is really no excuse for keeping this mint or assay office.

Mr. Randall. If I recollect rightly, last year we proposed to give this assay office to the State for additional purposes; that is my recollection of it really no necessity for an assay office there. I would now like to have a vote.

The question was taken on the amendment of Mr. Davis; and on a division, there were ayes 60, nays 40; yeas 60, nays 40.

## THE MAN WHO DRINKS.

The man who drinks is never, in the end, "the man who laughs." He is generally the one who weeps, or for whom others must shed bitter tears. He is, alas! a member of no particular class of society. You meet him everywhere, from the lowest to the highest place in this world, and always find not only himself, but all who trust him.

If among a band of hard working mechanics you find one who, on wages often deemed sufficient for decent clothes, tidy rooms and comfortable dinner, is always out at the elbow, always at loggerheads with his landlord, and always complaining of hard times, ten to one, he is the man who drinks.

If, on the Judge's bench, you meet a man who deals unjustly, who judges unrighteously, who is factious in the presence of misery, and makes crime a jest, and the sentence of some poor wretch an excuse for stupid puns and vulgar wit, there, also, you may know the man who drinks—in his own mind, little room, perhaps not openly, but all the same.

If you see a woman, pale and wretched, from some unknown cause, fear in her eyes and anxiety in her voice, youth gone too early, and daily duties more and more burdensome, ten to one her husband is the man who drinks; for who ever sees that man to keep his own love and cherish and protect his wife?

The beggar children in the gutters, ignorant and vile and wretched beyond description, are his offspring. The jail opens to let him in. The gallows sometimes ends his life.

## A BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.

A naval officer being out in a dreadful storm, his wife sitting in the cabin nearby, filled with alarm for the safety of the vessel, was so surprised at his serenity and composure that she cried out:

"My dear, are you not afraid? How is it possible you can be so calm in such a dreadful storm?"

He rose from his chair, dashed it to the deck, drew his sword, and pointing it at the breast of his wife, exclaimed:

"Are you not afraid?"

"Why?" said the officer.

"Because," replied the wife, "I know that sword is in the hands of my husband, and he loves me too well to hurt me!"

## DON'T LEAVE THE FARM.

Come, boys, I have something to tell you. Come hear, I would whisper it low— You are thinking of leaving the homestead? Don't be in a hurry to go.

The city has many attractions. But think of the view and sun— When once in the vortex of fashion, How soon the course downward begins.

You talk of the mines of Australia. They're a costly in gold, without doubt; But all there is gold in the farm, boys. If you will but shovel it out.

The mercantile life is a hazard. The goods are first high and then low. Better sit at the old farm a while longer. Don't be in a hurry to go.

The great stirring world has inducements. There is many a gay, busy mart. But wealth is not made in city, boys. Don't be in a hurry to go.

The bankers and brokers are wealthy. They take in their thousands and so. Ah, think of their frauds and deceptions— Don't be in a hurry to go.

The farm is the safest and surest. The orchards are budding to-day; You're free as the air of the mountains, And monarch of all you survey.

Better stay on the farm a while longer. Though profits should come rather slow; Remember you're nothing to risk, boys— Don't be in a hurry to go!

## GOOD TEMPLARISM, ETC.

Mr. Eriam. Your correspondent left Hillsborough Saturday afternoon for a flying visit to the Company Shop, at which place he reached at 3 o'clock, and found everything progressing finely. Wheat and oats looking as well as could be wished for. As for apples and peaches, from what we could learn there will be enough of the latter for eating and, if Jack frost will only keep away, The Providence Sunday school give a Pic-Nic at their Church on Saturday, and from what we were told it was a grand success, and all present seemed highly delighted. Everything delicious to the taste and sparkling to the eye, was scientifically spread. We had the pleasure of attending the Good Templar meeting at the Shop on Saturday night. This Lodge is in a flourishing condition, and is rapidly increasing, and bids fair to become the banner Lodge of the State. Hoping it may still continue to prosper I remain with the best wishes for its success.

## A GOOD TEMPLAR.

The Milton Mercury says, It becomes our painful duty to record the death of Dr. Thomas P. Hoge, of Pittsylvan, which occurred on Sunday evening last. Dr. Hoge came to Milton on the Saturday evening previous to visit a patient, and returned to his home Sunday about midday in his usual state of health, but died before night.

Not a single Democrat is allowed to get work, or serve on police on the grounds of the Centennial. This statement is made on the authority of the Centennial. This statement is made on the authority of the Philadelphia Commercial. Yet a Democratic Congress voted millions to pay for those very buildings and grounds.

Not a single Southerner is allowed any position of profit or honor in connection with the Centennial management. Yet thousands of earnest, loving Southerners will go to the grand jubilee this summer and contribute largely to enrich Philadelphia hotel keepers, livery stable men, Shop keepers, &c.—Southern Home.

Louisville, April 26.—Last Sunday Judge E. Carron, of Crab Orchard, was shot and killed, it is alleged without provocation, by John Smith. Smith was brought before court for trial, but not being ready was granted further time. He was then held in charge of the officers, but on the way to prison several sons of the deceased judge endeavored to kill him. Their attempts failed, and caused their arrest. Having promised not again attempt to kill Smith they were released.

Amos County superintendent is being introduced into Charlotte as building material.

This is leap year. But show us the man who has had a single proposal.

The man who does not set himself up too high will not get hurt when he falls. A hint is as good as a kick, but there are men who will never take one till they get the other.

## AN INCIDENT OF THE REVOLUTION.

While engaged in overhauling some old Historical Records, I came across the following account, which I had never before seen or heard of.

Toward the close of the Revolutionary War Capt. John Curtis, of Salem, commenced cruising in a sloop of about sixty tons, mounting six carriage guns and two swivels, and called the Lincoln Galley. Mr. Askins, who subsequently resided in Thomasston, Me.; was his lieutenant. Capt. Curtis cruised along the eastern shore with a view to protect our coasters, and one day he received information from a fisherman that several American vessels had been captured, and carried into Annapolis Royal, a port of the Nova Scotia coast.

Thither Capt. Curtis at once steamed. He arrived off the harbor in the night, and ordered Askins to man the boat, with twelve picked men, and reconnoiter the harbor, and, if practicable, to surprise and take the fort.

Mr. Askins was a cool, clear-headed, brave man, and so well did he acquit himself of the important trust that he effected a landing without discovery, and proceeding directly to the fort he completely surprised the guard, made the governor a prisoner in his bed, and, astonishingly, with men, he not only, by bold stratagem, succeeded in capturing the fort, with eighteen guns, and upwards of a hundred and fifty prisoners of war, but he also captured the town.

At daylight, Askins hoisted his signal at the fort, on which Captain Curtis ran up with his vessel to the town, and executed a capitalization. Askins had secured and paraded the prisoners, spiked and disabled the cannon, and brought off the public stores. By this gallant and almost unexampled achievement, a hundred and fifty American soldiers, who were prisoners at Halifax, were released on exchange. Among these prisoners was Captain Potter, whose daring privateering exploits had made him famed, and who had harassed the British on those shores exceedingly. This officer the enemy, for awhile, strenuously refused to give up; but the governor was held a prisoner until they finally, and with great reluctance, yielded up Captain Potter in exchange.

## A SAFE INVESTMENT.

A colored resident of Detroit who occasionally lends a few dollars on good security was the other day invited to lend a neighboring cobbler \$30 on a note of hand running thirty days.

"Suppose that note comes due and you haven't the cash?" inquired the capitalist.

"But I will have."

"But suppose you haven't?"

The cobbler couldn't get over that, and he was looking very serious when the capitalist got a bright idea and said:

"We'll fix that. You make the note, you see. You may be good, or you may not be. I'm good, and you know it, 'cause here's a cash right here. You make do note and I'll back it. I know myself, you see, and I'm a capitalist who won't lend money on his own. My word is his word."

And they fixed it that way.

## THE SOUL.

"Sam, did you ever hear that preacher discourse about de soul?"

"No. What did he say?"

"De soul is a prisoner dat always kills its jailer when it makes its escape."

"Werry beautiful! But who did he say was the jailer?"



FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
Gen. W. R. Cox,

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

A Convention of the Democratic Conservative voters of the Fourth Congressional District will be held in the city of Raleigh on Tuesday the 15th day of June next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress and a Presidential Elector, and selecting two delegates to the St. Louis Convention. A full attendance is earnestly desired. Each county will be entitled to one vote for every one hundred votes and fractional parts over fifty given for Morrison in 1862.

By order of the District Executive Committee.

H. A. LONDON, Jr.,  
March 31st, Chairman.

THE SENATORSHIP.

Naturally enough the Milton Chronicle takes issue with the Recorder on the question of Senatorial selection, claiming that Caswell and Person stand precisely on the same footing as regards equality of right. The Chronicle refers to the action of the first Convention held at Prospect Hill under the new arrangement of Senatorial Districts, in which the Orange delegates agreed that Orange should alternate equally with Person and Caswell. But has the Editor of the Chronicle forgotten—we think he was a delegate—that the Orange delegates made this concession with the express avowal that their action could not bind any future Convention? They could not do it, for it was in violation of the principle upon which the District was made. Orange was entitled to a Senator in her own right. Left as a separate District, she still would have been entitled to and have elected a Senator. Added to Wake, as was at first arranged, she would still have elected her Senator. Added to Caswell and Person, it was not to merge her existence in those counties, and abandon her own right, but for the humane purpose of giving those often oppressed and radical ridden counties the safe guard and guide of Democratic help. Caswell and Person alone, or attached to any other County than Orange would have been nine times out of ten with Republican representation in the Senate. Now, they are sure, alternately, to have one of their many distinguished sons to represent them. Can they ask more? We think they cannot reasonably do so.

AGRICULTURAL HUMBUGS.

The Agriculturist very opportunely calls attention to the many novelties advertised which are very apt to deceive the unwary, and barter the hearts of farmers by the effect of deception against the introduction of what is really valuable. There is no doubt that much may be introduced among us that is really of value, and would diversify our productions and add to our profits. The interchange of the products of different nations, facilitated by commerce, brings to our knowledge, plants for food or forage previously unknown to us. In this way our stock of them is constantly increasing, and much to our advantage.

But this disposition to accept additions to our stock of vegetables, grains and forage is taking advantage of by adventurers to impose upon the farmer worthless things with extravagant representations of qualities. We are in the continued receipt of circulars and offers to print with the offer of seed of wonderful value as compensation. Some of these we have tried. Therefore we can speak of them. We are led to these remarks by seeing in the Milton Mercury a notice of the Japan Pea and the Chufa, as something to vitalize the whole farming interest. Both of these things we know. The Chufa is good in its way, but works no miracle, for it takes hard work to make it pay the expense of cultivation. The Japan Pea is as arrant a humbug as ever was imposed upon credulity. It produces abundantly without doubt, but what to do with the crop in the tropics. Stock will not eat it in any shape. Man cannot eat it, for it is ever so long, it retains its obdurate hardness. You might as well attempt to soil a bag of buckshot so as to make anything of Japan Peas.

Look out for humbugs.

Mexico is stirred up from the bottom. There has been no active fighting, but the revolutionists have about 20,000 men in the field roaming about, and the government have about the same number. As the Mexicans are always impatient, under pressure and a settled government, the overthrow of the government, and the success of the revolutionists may be almost considered certain.

SPEECH OF HON. JOE DAVIS.

On the 1st of May, 1876, the Hon. J. D. Davis, in the House of Representatives, in the debate on the proposition to appropriate \$1,000,000 to the establishment of a university at Orange, Va.

We publish it because it shows the interest this gentleman takes in everything that appertains to his native state, and that though he speaks seldom he is always on the watch.

In this connection, we hope the county Convention will instruct its delegates to vote for the re-nomination of Mr. Davis. To do otherwise would be construed into a rebuke which would be wholly unjust and undeserved. It is not the frequent speaker that is the most useful member. James McKay, James Graham, Edmund Dobary each for many successive sessions members from their respective districts were seldom heard in debate, and their voices were seldom heard on the floor. And yet there were no more respected nor useful members of the body in which they served, or men who had the more unreserved confidence of their constituents.

This district will be unwise to attempt a change. It is clear that Mr. Davis is stronger in public estimation than he was two years ago. Then he was unknown, now he is on every man's tongue and in every man's heart. His majority two years ago was upwards of 1600. True, he had a weak opponent and the Republicans will not commit the folly of nominating another Hendon. But Mr. Davis will develop a proportionate gain, and it would be unwise to tempt the chances of fortune by the substitution of any name for that of Joe Davis.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

We hope there will be a full attendance next Saturday. The Convention is a very important one, and on its action depends the harmonious action of the Democratic party during the campaign. There is the appointment of delegates to the District Convention at Raleigh to nominate a candidate for Congress; there is the appointment of delegates to the Senatorial district Convention, and the instruction of delegates to express the sentiments and present the choice of Orange; there is the selection of candidates for the House of Representatives; and there is the selection of the large body of county officers—work serious enough to engage the attention of every thinking man in the county.

The people of this county have suffered heretofore by their own negligence. They have delegated to others what they should do themselves, or they have suffered their best interests to go by default. Now let them see that the coming Convention is not run by individuals or cliques, but let the representation of townships be full, and let their action be open and fearless. Their rights and their liberties are not subjects of traffic. The offices in their gift are not to be made matters of bargain and sale, nor things for private arrangement.

This campaign must not be entered upon with any action of the Convention that is not fully satisfactory to all the people. There must be no sting of resentment left behind which will beget indifference to the great questions of the summer's work. The State looks upon Orange with solicitude but with confidence, and she must present herself through the act of her county Convention with harmonious arrangement and with unbroken front, prepared for that quiet and vigorous action that has generally marked her political history.

The Petersburg News which lately fell under the hammer, has been succeeded by the Post, under the editorial management of Mr. R. H. Glass and Son, the former editors of the News. The public will hail with pleasure the prompt return of Mr. Glass to the ranks of journalism which he adorned by his courtesy as a gentleman, his information as a politician, and his grace and force as a writer. Success to the Post.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON D. C., May 5th.

President Grant has sent some curious messages to Congress during his term of office, but the one sent to the House on the fourth, in response to the resolution of the 3rd of April, is certainly the most singular. On the 3rd of April the House asked him to inform that body, whether during his term of office any official acts, or duties of the Executive had been performed in any other place than the Capital, in violation of the law of 1791. One month after receiving the resolution, the President responds and says that the House has no constitutional right to make the inquiry. He refuses to answer tells the House to mind its own business and not to encroach upon the other departments and that he is superior to one House of Congress. He then tells the House that he has done official acts away from Washington, and appends a memorandum to his message showing that Washington was often absent from the Capital and did many official acts in other places. He has had the records examined finds that John Adams was absent during four years, 385 days; Jefferson 796 days; Madison 637; Monroe 708 days; John Q. Adams 222 days and Jackson 502 days, and that the latter signed the order transferring the United States banks deposits while at Boston. He also refers to Jackson's refusal in 1835 to allow a Committee of the House to make a general examination of papers in the Executive Departments. The message is singular in its contradictions and seems to be a defiance to the House. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee without comment.

A bill has been introduced in the House authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange silver change for ten millions of legal tenders. The reason is that change has become exceedingly scarce, the fractional currency being collected for redemption and the silver paid out hoarded. The bill will be strongly opposed. The Republicans are looking up for no honest man as their presidential candidate, and such a one seems hard to find. Honesty is their card, but they play a bad hand. Blaine goes by the board. Morton reveals a bad record, and Bristow may be their compulsory choice. But Boutwell has said in the Senate, that no man raised south of Mason's and Dixon's line can carry the Republican vote.

If honesty and reform are the issues then the Democrats ought to win.

THE SENATORSHIP.

The Milton Mercury very pleasantly holds out a bait to those who hold her to one of the Senate seats in the State, the proposition to appropriate \$1,000,000 to the establishment of a university at Orange, Va.

Orange is very proud to have given birth to such a man. But she does not carry the county with him when he removes beyond the territory. Orange might claim an influence as wide as the whole Union, for her distinguished sons are found everywhere. But as in Mr. Mebane's case they stand or fall with their own locations and carry with them no rights to claim the support of their constituents. The question remains as it was with regard to the nominations, and we were glad to see in a former article that the Mercury recognized the force of our reasons why Orange should always claim one of the two Senators. It is a political claim well founded upon her large and always certain Democratic majority; whereas Caswell and Person are so nearly balanced, that unexpected changes put them at the mercy of the opposition, likely to be relieved by the saving power of Orange.

As we have said before, the subject will not suffer to be made one of unpleasant controversy, and Orange would yield rather than endanger harmony. But we believe that Caswell and Person will willingly yield to the reasons of the position, and decide between themselves which shall have the remaining candidate.

The Californians seem bent on driving out the Chinese. It is rather a hard case. The Chinese come here by virtue of treaty stipulations, and to meet a labor demand. If they are not a desirable class of people, they are not the proper subjects of mob violence. The speech of Mr. Sargent, member of the House from California takes the extreme view of the disastrous effects of a Chinese population; but his objections might be met by allotting them to an assigned quarter in each of the cities. That is more humane and politic, than burning their houses over their heads; yet California wisdom seems to have risen to higher than that remedy for the evil.

The Centennial opens on the 10th inst. and will undoubtedly be a grand occasion. The articles on exhibition are mostly in place, and in extent and variety, as well as in the size of the buildings and beauty of grounds, the American Exposition will far exceed any yet held.

North Carolina is not represented except by individual exertion. We learn that Blackwell and Carr of Durham have arranged a space at large expense where they will exhibit their tobacco to the best advantage. Prof. Kerr will be there on his own responsibility and will do what justice for North Carolina he is capable of without means. It is a misfortune never to be too much to be lamented. It is a great opportunity lost.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON D. C., May 5th.

President Grant has sent some curious messages to Congress during his term of office, but the one sent to the House on the fourth, in response to the resolution of the 3rd of April, is certainly the most singular. On the 3rd of April the House asked him to inform that body, whether during his term of office any official acts, or duties of the Executive had been performed in any other place than the Capital, in violation of the law of 1791. One month after receiving the resolution, the President responds and says that the House has no constitutional right to make the inquiry. He refuses to answer tells the House to mind its own business and not to encroach upon the other departments and that he is superior to one House of Congress. He then tells the House that he has done official acts away from Washington, and appends a memorandum to his message showing that Washington was often absent from the Capital and did many official acts in other places. He has had the records examined finds that John Adams was absent during four years, 385 days; Jefferson 796 days; Madison 637; Monroe 708 days; John Q. Adams 222 days and Jackson 502 days, and that the latter signed the order transferring the United States banks deposits while at Boston. He also refers to Jackson's refusal in 1835 to allow a Committee of the House to make a general examination of papers in the Executive Departments. The message is singular in its contradictions and seems to be a defiance to the House. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee without comment.

The action of the British government in refusing to deliver Winslow, was held as an emphatic reason for the abrogation of the Ashburton treaty.

The action of the British government in refusing to deliver Winslow, was held as an emphatic reason for the abrogation of the Ashburton treaty.

papers sent from London by McDougal, President of the Kansas Mine Company, placed before the Senate, in the right of the House, and the Senate, with the exception of the minority, will vote to send the case to the Supreme Court. The House is discussing the Post Office appropriation bill. As reported it saves \$200,000 from last year. Considerable opposition is developed amongst Southern and Western Democrats as they say the saving will be made by restricting mail facilities in those sections, which now do not have enough. The Republicans oppose the bill as they have all others which propose to reduce public expenditures. Congress adjourns on Tuesday until Friday to attend the opening of the exposition. Col. Tamm Scott has tendered a special train free of charge. A delegation of leading Virginia Democrats has been here for several days it is said with a view of seeing who was the best and most available man for Virginia to support at the St. Louis Convention. They are reticent but rumor says a majority favor Hendricks. Norton has made a speech in the Senate defending himself from the charge made in the New York World that he had improperly used \$250,000 of money appropriated by Congress for the Border States. He made a successful defence but went out of his way to attack the Indiana Democrats and Senator McDonald gave notice that he would reply and correct Norton's history.

The friends of Tilden, Thurman, Bayard and Hendricks are all work for their favorite and a new man, that of ex-Gov. Joel Parker of New Jersey, is brought out. He is a sterling Democrat and has many friends. Judge Davis is often spoken of by many of the leading Democrats as the best man who could be nominated at St. Louis. It is certain that he has elements of strength possessed by no other man named and it might prove the wisest policy to nominate him, though the campaign of 1872 is somewhat of a warning against going out of the party to seek candidates. Conkling is the favorite of the administration for the Cincinnati nomination, but I am inclined to think that the war between him and Blaine is too bitter to allow either of them to be selected and that the republicans will, in speaking phrase "seen the dark horse."

RESOL.

Washington, May 2.—The President and the Cabinet will go in a body to the opening of the Centennial on May 10th. The President has recognized Termino La Barrera as consul of Spain at New Orleans.

The portraits of the Postmaster-Generals from Franklin to Jewell, inclusive, have been forwarded to the Centennial Exhibition.

The State Department's official advice from the Rio Grande repressor that all is quiet. Diaz was quiet, and the Mexican Government was sending heavy forces against him from the interior.

Gen. Terry commands the expedition, which is about to leave Fort Lincoln, so as to allow Gen. Chas. to remain in Washington and testify as to post-trader frauds. Wirt Sikes has been nominated as Consul to Florence.

Gen. Reynolds denies to Olymper's committee that he has been in contact with contractors or received bribes from them. Schenck, late minister to England, approved before Olymper's committee and testified, immaterially, about his connection with the Emma mine swindle.

Thomas Walton was confirmed as attorney for the Northern district of Mississippi and Alex. M. Hardy as collector of customs for Natchez.

The Senate discussed the resolution of Mr. Hamlin to amend the rules so as to have the deliberations of the Senate in impeachment trials in public. In the Committee of Foreign Relations, ex-Minister Schenck was asked whether he thought it proper for an American Minister to buy and sell stock? He replied that he did not consider what he had done in the Emma mine business a wrong act.

The Committee on Banking and Currency will report a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange \$10,000,000 silver for \$10,000,000 legal tenders. These latter to be again exchanged for fractional currency, which shall be destroyed.

It was decided in the Cabinet to-day not to deviate from the rule which has long existed, not to part with, even temporarily with original papers in any of the departments.

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CALL AT  
HILLSBORO MILITARY ACADEMY  
FOR FINE  
Old Imported Brandy,  
Old Tom Gin,  
Old Rye Whiskey

ND a general line of

GROCERIES.

Consisting in part of

COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, MOLASSES, BACON, SOAP, CANNED GOODS, CRACKERS, PICKLES, CONCENTRATED LYE, &c.

Which we propose to sell at LOWEST Market rates. In addition to GROCERIES, we will keep,

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE & HARDWARE.

Soliciting a share of the Patronage of the Citizens, and the Buyers, who visit this Market. We subscribe ourselves

KIRKLAND & CO.,

WE will take, CORN, WHEAT, OATS, &c., in exchange for Goods. Collicie Clark is with us, and will be pleased to see his old friends. May 5th.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Superior Court—Spring Term 1876.

Lewis Jenkins and Elizabeth Pratt—Plaintiffs.

John Barroughs as Executor of W. N. Pratt, dec'd., A. S. Robinson, and wife Caroline Robinson, W. D. Latta and wife Isabella Latta, George Pratt and wife Alice Pratt, William Pratt, Jr. David Strayhorn and wife Martha Strayhorn; W. A. Strayhorn and wife Caroline Strayhorn; W. C. Freeman and wife Charlotte Strayhorn, W. C. Freeman and W. A. Strayhorn his Guardian—Defendants.

Summons for Relief.

To the Sheriff of Orange County Greeting:

YOU are hereby commanded to summon John Barroughs as Executor of W. N. Pratt, dec'd., A. S. Robinson, and wife Caroline Robinson, W. D. Latta and wife Isabella Latta, George Pratt and wife Alice Pratt, William Pratt, Jr. David Strayhorn and wife Martha Strayhorn; W. A. Strayhorn and wife Caroline Strayhorn; W. C. Freeman and wife Charlotte Strayhorn, W. C. Freeman and W. A. Strayhorn his Guardian, to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court at a Court to be held for the county of Orange at the Court House in Hillsboro, on the eighth Monday after the first of May, to answer the said complaint, and to defend the Plaintiff in the complaint.

Given under my hand and seal this 10th day of April, 1876. GEORGE LAWS, Clerk.

In the above action it appearing from the affidavit of the Plaintiff that the Defendant, W. A. Strayhorn, cannot be found, after due diligence, in this State.

It is Ordered that the service of the Summons be made by publication in the Hillsboro Recorder once a week for at least six consecutive weeks.

That a copy of the Summons be forthwith deposited in the Post Office by the Clerk of said Court directed to A. S. Robinson, Lyman Pope County, Arkansas, and that another copy of this Summons be forthwith deposited in the Post Office by said Clerk, and directed to Caroline Robinson, Lyman, Pope County, Arkansas, and said Summons shall be deemed to have been served on the expiration of the time of publication prescribed by this order.

Given at Hillsboro, in the county of Orange this 10th day of April 1876.

GEORGE LAWS, Clerk.

19th April 61. Superior Court.

HILLSBORO MILITARY ACADEMY.

UNDER this name the Institution, lately known as HORNES & GRAVES'S School, will, in consequence of the withdrawal of Mr. A. F. HORNES, be conducted by the undersigned.

By application to Mr. U. H. HAMILTON, until the 1st of Jan., and afterwards to the Principal.

The Academy is a thorough course of instruction and discipline will be maintained, and the School placed on an equal footing with the best Classical and Military Institutions in the country.

The Spring Session of 1876 will open on Monday the 17th of Jan.

R. H. GRAVES.

Dec. 15 75.

Dr. D. A. Robertson.

Office up stairs in Berry's brick building, as heretofore.

WHITE FRONT.

WILL continue to visit Chapel Hill on the fourth Tuesday of every month. And spend the fourth week of each month at his office in Hillsboro, and will remain the following week if necessary.

Owing to the great scarcity of money, prices have been reduced to the same they were before the war.

Orders left with Charles M. Parker will be promptly attended to.

March 4-17.

PERPETUAL WHITE FRONT.

The subscriber hereby gives notice to his friends and customers that the

WHITE FRONT.

continues to offer its usual attractions, making it the good popular resort in the city of Hillsboro. The White Front will be open every day and night, and will be closed in all styles and at all hours. All other deliveries of the same will be furnished.

The best of LIQUORS and WINES and LABOR BEER.

Call at the White Front.

Sept. 18-75. W. A. PEPPER.

Nat. L. Brown,

RALEIGH, N. C.

DEALER IN

Musical Instruments, Strings and Trimmings for Violins, Celli, Banjos.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, Fancy Goods, Toys, &c.

BASKETS, Baskets, the largest assortment in the State.

Also General Agent for the celebrated BRYCE COTTAGE ORGANS, best for Churches, best for Schools, best for the Home Circle, and Everywhere. You can save money time and freight by purchasing from NAT. L. BROWN send for Illustrated Catalogue. Raleigh, N. C. 20-17.

Guanos and Fertilizers.

ONE Car Load from Guanaco Feeding Out.

500 Tons Pacific Guano.

200 " Midland Tobacco Guano.

One car load O'Brien's Tobacco Fertilizer.

Ground Plaster, Lime, Calced Plaster.

Cement, Cow hair, &c.

All these Guanos and Fertilizers for sale at Lowest market price. To those desiring to purchase on that, I will take more payable in April 1st, 1877, secured by lien on crop or other approved security.

W. F. ROBINSON.

March 22 23m. Danville, Va.

PURCELL LADD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

1218, Main St., Corner of 13th

RICHMOND, VA.

KEEP constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c.

WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes.

White Lead (Zinc) Fire and Weather proof Paint, Painters Colors of every description. Linseed Oil, Varnishes, &c.

Our stock is very large and embraces every article in line of household and commercial requirements for low for Cash, or to purchase on credit. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to.

PURCELL LADD & CO.

Richmond, Va.

Oct. 1874



**Large Stock—Must be Sold**

**Popular Prices only**  
BY  
**CLAUD W. BROWN.**

**GROCERIES.**  
Large Stock Shoes, Dry Goods, Hats, Hardware, Crockery

To which special attention is invited at POPULAR PRICES at  
**Farmers' Hall,**  
**CLAUD W. BROWN.**  
 April 5.

**Dr. M. C. Cameron,**  
**Dentist.**  
Office over Hooker's Drug Store where  
he can be found at all times, except when  
called to the hospital.

2000 worth \$1.25  
 Striped and Checked Silks at 80c. worth \$1.50  
 Striped Silks - extra heavy quality - at 90c.  
 worth \$1.50  
 High-Andrie Black Tulle Silk at 80c. worth \$1.50  
 at 80c. worth \$1.50, at \$1.00 worth \$1.25, at \$1.50  
 worth \$2  
 Black Grosgrain Silk at 80c. worth \$1.50, at \$1.50  
 worth \$1.50 worth \$1.75, at \$1.50 worth \$1.75, at  
 1.00, 2. 2.50, 3.00, 2.75 and \$3—all prices  
 unusually cheap. Our Silk at \$3 is an ex-

**Dry Goods, Groceries,**  
Leather, Boots, Shoes and Hats, Hurl-

ware, Queensware Window Glass.  
Tin-Ware, Stone-Ware, Bacon.  
Standard Family Medicines.  
Embracing an unusual variety of articles kept  
in General Stores. FULL STOCK.  
All of which they will exchange for any kind  
good.

**COUNTRY PRODUCE OR CASH**  
upon very reasonable terms.  
It is such a convenient place for country peo-  
ple to make-exchange.  
April 3th 3m.

Black Alpaca at 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70 and 75c. per yard. We call particular attention to the goods at 40, 50 and 60c. per yard which are extremely cheap.

**Hillsboro Tobacco Market.**

**NOTICE.**

FROM and after this date our WARE HOUSE will be open for the SALE of LEAF

**EVERY DAY.**

A large quantity of Tobacco is wanted at once by Manufacturers both

**PLUG AND SMOKING STOCK.**

And we are prepared to handle to the interest of the Planter any quantity of all grades.

Black Half-Finished Aloahais at 60, 70, 80c, and \$1 per yard; the goods at 50c. are worth 55c. per yard;  
Black Circumferences from 12 1/2 in. up to 22 per yard;  
Bird's-Eye Diaper at 25, 30, 35, 40 and 45c. per yard;  
Russia Diaper at \$1.50, 1.75, 2, 2.50 and \$3 for pieces of ten yards;  
Cotton Diaper at \$1, 1.10, 1.25 and \$1.50 for pieces of ten yards;  
Linen Huckaback Towels at 1.50, 1.75, 2, 2.50 and upwards—all very cheap;  
Nankin at 10c. per lineal in. 50c. 75c. \$1, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, and up to \$2 per dozen;  
Table-Cloths—all pure linen, two yards long and 36" wide 1.50;  
Do. do. do. all pure linen—at 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 and 1.00 per yard.

**Bright Smokers and Wrappers**  
are especially wanted.  
Although Tobacco is not high as heretofore.

we can safely promise to at all times keep fully up in the very best Market Prices.

Remember the MONEY is READY to pay for all the Tobacco you can bring. Bring in your Tobacco.

**Good Order and Large Parcels**

and you will take home more money than from other markets. So those who have tried us say.

**E. H. FOGUE & CO.**

March 1884 '76.

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**Foreign Patents.**

GILMORE & CO., Successors to Chipman, Haines & Co., Solicitors. Patents procured in all countries. NO FEES in Advance. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. By a recent decision of the Commissioner all rejected applications may be revived. Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office, Extensions before Congress. Infringement suits in different States, and all litigation appearing in Inventors' or Patents. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co., for pamphlet of 60 pages

**Land Cases, Land Warrants, and Scrip.**

Conveyed Land Cases prosecuted before the U. S. General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private Land Claims, Mining and Pre-emption Claims and Homestead cases attended to. Land Scrip is assignable, and can be located

table, Piano and Stained-Glass in great variety. Notions, Groceries, for getting, at 42 Cts., 10 Cts. 20c. 35c. and up to \$1 per yard—the cheapest ever offered;

Ready-Made Garments for LADIES in great variety at all prices. Our stock of UNDERGARMENTS and Dresses is the largest in the city. Honey-Comb Quilts at 50c. worth \$1, at \$1 worth 1.50, at \$1.50 worth \$2.50.

Marcella—Quilts at \$3 worth 5, at 4.50 worth 7.50;

8c.

Trides in all sizes and qualities at very much less than regular prices.

Parasols in all qualities direct from the manufacturers, which enables us to offer extraordinary inducements:

Barnsey Linen Sheeting—full two and a half yards wide—at \$1.50 worth \$1.50 per yard; Pillow-Case Linen—full one and a quarter yard wide—at 60c. worth 60c.

Hamburg Edgings and Insertings at all prices.

We call particular attention to our 35c. goods, some of which are

Shirts—Our customers' model of the Walsuta cotton and pure Irish linen—completely made, only to be laundered before wearing at \$1.25.

**Sleeve and Collar—Buttons,**

**Studs, Cravats,**

**Ties, Bow,**

**Socks, Gloves,**

**Suspenders, Handkerchiefs,**

**Undershirts, Drawers,**

and FURNISHING GOODS in general for sale at home. We guarantee but a very small profit on our stock. Purchasers with it to the interest to buy their goods of us as we give good

in the name of the purchaser upon any Government land subject to private entry, at 1.25 per acre. It is of equal value with bounty land warrants. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co., for every advantage of the Great Western Land Co. Remember, that we have but ONE PRICE, that the LOWEST. Prompt attention given to orders when the cash or its equivalent is sent.


pamphlet of instruction.  
*Arrears of Pay and Bounty.*  
 Officers, Soldiers and Sailors of the late war or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the Government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to Gilmore & Co., and a full reply, after examination will be given you free.  
*PENSIONS.*  
 All Officers, Soldiers and Sailors wounded, ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co.  
 —Cases prosecuted by GILMORE & Co., before the Supreme Court of the United States, Court of Claims, and the Southern Claims Commission.  
 Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, and we have the more experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to

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**John H. Tyler & Co,**  
Successors to  
**MITCHELL AND TYLER.**  
1005 Main Street,  
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*Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver-  
ware, Plated Ware.*  
GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES.  
**WATCHES REPAIRED** in the best man-  
ner.  
**HAIR JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER.**  
Prompt attention paid to Orders by mail  
or otherwise.  
Sept. 22 ly.



**CIRCULAR Saw and Grist Mills; Hydr-  
a Presses, and all kinds of Tobacco Presses,  
Wrought Iron Works, Hoses and Iron Cast-  
Machinery of every description, &c.**  
Sept 22nd ly.



